The Indian Poultry Gazette.

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Editorial News.

It was resolved at the Annual General Meeting that the Club should support the World's Poultry Congress (Crystal Palace, London, July 1930) by contributing trios of birds from India. We have pledged ourselves to try and put up the following breeds :—Sikim, Chittagong and another breed. In order that we may get these birds we need financial support. May we therefore again appeal to our readers to help us.

Many thousands of people from all over the world will visit the Congress and the breeds mentioned above will give an insight to the beauty of our own country birds, thereby increasing the popularity ot the industry.

All donations towards this fund should be sent in by the end of this month, as the birds will be shipped to England during March.

The full reports of the All-India Poultry Exhibition held at Lucknow 6th and 7th January will be found in this issue. It was a great pleasure for us to meet so many of the older members of the Club, and welcome Mr. Slater back to Etah again. The grounds were a beautiful sight and our section greatly enhanced its attractiveness. Sir Malcolm and Lady Hailey graced the show with their presence, and admired the wonderful array of birds, and the former presented the awards to the various winners. Sir Malcolm gave a very pleasing speech, and we fully concur with his remark "That the U. P. is the home of poultry in India."

Having a fortnight's vacation, we spent an extremely nice time visiting Lucknow, Dehra Dun and Etah. (A report will be found elsewhere). One has only to see these places to realise that poultry *will* pay in India.

We were very pleased to hear from Mr. Wiggal that he has secured the appointment of Manager to "Bateman's Poultry Farm" at Simla. He writes to say that they have some very fine stock of White and Black Leghorns and Minorcas, and that they are thriving well in the district. We wish every success to this venture and shall, at all times, be pleased to hear how the farm is progressing, especially as the Government of India is so near during the summer season. As H. E. The Viceroy is such a keen agriculturist, he might be approached to visit the farm (along with other members of the Council) and gain their respect for the industry in India.

Will all members who have not yet received their membership card kindly write us, as we think there are a few who may have been missed in the Xmas rush.

The publication of the new Year Book is expected at the end of this month. All readers will have received a pre-paid post card referring to this. We would be greatly obliged if same will be returned at once, to enable us to estimate the number of copies required to be printed. Please give this matter your immediate attention.

Owing to a misunderstanding, the Indian Broadcasting Company were unable to give "Buff Rock" his 15 minutes talk on poultry in January. As this company is closing down this month, we hope to make arrangements whereby "Buff Rock" will give his usual talks. Look out for our announcement in the March issue.

NEW RESOLUTIONS.

The Season's Work.

(By *"Poultryman"*).

The New Year has dawned upon us, and with the new year, new resolutions.

For many weeks past poultry breeders have been planning for this season's work but there is still much to be done, for this is the time to mate the birds, and prepare for business, if one expects to keep pace with his brother poultry breeders.

The aim of every poultry breeder should be the improvement of his stock, and I pause to wonder how many of our breeders have resolved this coming season to attain this object.

There should be no very great difficulty at all in achieving this. Improvement is brought about by selection, and this selection, is in the hands of every breeder.

There is too often a temptation on the part of breeders to admit a bird into the breeding pen for no other reason than that it possesses some particular point or points regardless of its physical fitness or other desirable qualities.

This is a great mistake and my object of this article is to impress upon breeders the advantages to be gained by breeding only from the most vigorous, typical and productive stock.

It must be borne in mind however, that if good results are to be expected it is necessary that the foundation stock should come from sound vigorous parents. A good start is half the battle, and improvement will much more quickly be attained by starting with healthy, vigorous stock.

In order that the selection of the breeding stock be done correctly, an intelligent understanding of the breed is required, and a strict process of culling must be carried out from the time and chickens are hatched till they reach maturity, until only the very best remain for the final selection.

The final selection calls for great fore-thought and study, and all the skill of the breeder must be exercised in the matting up of the breeding pen, as upon this selection depends the quality of the resultant offspring. Only the most vigorous, typical and productive birds should enter the breeding pen. Even if the breeder can only muster up a few birds of this quality, the result will be far more satisfactory than if the pen had included a number of undesirables, for the simple reason that these undesirable birds only tend to increase the number of undesirable chickens among the offspring.

The male bird, especially, should be of the very best quality, both as regards type, colour and markings. He should be as physically perfect as possible, full of vigour and vitality, and his dam should have proved herself a good layer of large, uniform eggs, and should have a record of perfect health and vigour.

A matter which deserves consideration of breeders in India is the large number of poultry that is imported into this country every year and the more so because it lies in their hands to secure this rich harvest for themselves simply by producing a better class of stock.

That full justice is not being done to this imported stock must be obvious to every breeder in India, and I can only put this down to the want of care in the selection of the breeding stock on the part of the owner. For instance, a pen of birds is imported, say, from England. This pen has been mated up by the sender, so that the first generation are of his breeding. The following year, the selection of the breeding pen is in the hands of the purchaser, and I am afraid it is at this point deterioration begins.

My reason for thinking so is that the majority of poultry-keepers are under the impression that in-breeding is harmful, and results in the deterioration of the in-bred stock, and in order to avoid this, introduce blood from other strains, either by purchasing stock or by securing settings of eggs from different sources.

On the other hand, many of the most successful breeders the world over have built up and maintained their strains of poultry by judicious in-breeding, so that stock purchased from these breeders are more or less related to each other.

It is my firm belief that the introduction of unrelated blood in the manner above mentioned destroys the

work of years of careful breeding, and is one of the chief causes of the deterioration of our country-bred stock.

Provided the foundation stock is sound constitutionally, bred to the standard, and that judicious care be exercised in the selection of the breeding stock, breeders in India need not be afraid of in-breeding, in fact, I feel confident that if this system of breeding is followed on the lines already laid down, breeders will find that all the valuable characteristics of their breeds will become more and more intensified and established with every new mating.

On the other hand, one may take the best stock procurable, house them in ideal quarters, and give them the best care and attention, and yet be sadly disappointed at the results, if the birds are not properly mated.

It is also generally recognised that there are other factors besides carefulness in breeding that constitute towards success, among which may be mentioned :—favourable environment, proper housing, proper feeding and management, and this refers especially to the rearing of the young stock, but as these necessary factors have been published so often in the Gazette, they need not be touched upon here except to remind poultry-keepers how very essential they are.

Referring again to the large number of poultry imported into this country annually, a perusal of Mr. Howard's article in the November issue will give our breeders some idea as to the demand in India now-a-days of high-class stock.

At the present time, however, thoroughly reliable stock is extremely scarce in India, and it will undoubtedly pay breeders to devote more serious thought and study to this subject of breeding, and exercise more judicious care in the selection of their breeding stock for until our breeders will take advantage of the opportunities afforded them, poultry-keepers will continue to send elsewhere for the stock they require.

Finally, if breeders will adopt straight forward and conscientious methods of dealing they will soon build up a business and reputation that will command recommendation.

Remember that in the war for custom, good will counts for everything, therefore having produced reliable stock, see that your customers get value for money and your success is assured.

THE BREEDING OF EXHIBITION STOCK.

(*By "Progress"*)

So many club members have been enquiring of late respecting breeding of exhibition poultry, that a few notes on this subject may be general interest, whether readers are actually engaged in keeping fancy fowls or not. That exhibition poultry-keeping is making headway cannot be denied, and we are compelled to admit that the number of entries staged at shows, together with the high quality of the exhibits, have been pleasantly surprising. But, in spite of the progress made, there is room for all who desire to participate in this interesting and profitalbe pursuit, the object of this article is to give a few hints for those beginning in the fancy which they may find useful as a short cut to efficiency.

The breeding of winners is not quite so easy as many think it is, even when given the best of material. Do not think that the mere purchasing of a winning bird signifies that you have fallen into line with successful breeders and are ready to take your full share of the prizes. It is not done that way. On the other hand, the Fancy is not, as many people imagine replete with mysteries. There is nothing in it that cannot be mastered by persons of average intelligence, if they possess the qualities that must ultimately lead to success—a thorough interest in the work, a general knowledge of the principles of breeding, and a determination to progress in spite of set-backs. Even the most successful at times get set-backs, but it may be truly said that few real fanciers ever get sick of their hobby. There is so much to learn, so much that is new, ever presenting itself, that appeals to the sporting instinct, and adds to the pleasures of life.

At present the various breeds of poultry are in the hands of a few fanciers only, and without doubt there is an opportunity for many new enthusiasts. It is not in the interest of any breed that the best birds should all be in the hands of one or two fanciers only, and it is up to others to strive their utmost to produce as good or better the coming season. We must not, however, fail to appreciate sufficiently how deeply indebted we are to those staunch breeders who keep the various breeds going year after year. Nothing but a pure love

of their breed and the realisation that its future is in their hands could have brought this about, aided by the real fancier spirit and the fascination of endeavour to produce the ideal.

By striving for the ideal, we enjoy it, realising that it is only by persistent and well thought out effort that we shall be able to attain our desired aim. This objective increases the sporting element in breeding, and in the writer's opinion this "glorious uncertainty" is not one of the least of the fascinations which encourage the fancier to still further efforts.

The fancier who keeps plodding on is the one to succeed, and really gets the pleasure and benefit from the Fancy; and the longer one strives, the closer it seems to grip. Those who contemplate taking up exhibition poultry should give due consideration to the conditions under which they are to keep their stock before attempting to decide upon a particular breed. The Fancy is within the reach of all, and the question as to which of the many varieties to keep is one for the beginner's own consideration. He can only justly gauge with any degree of precision his own probable system of management, so that he, alone, must reason out the matter for himself, aided by knowledge of the general fact that the success or failure of other breeders has largely depended upon their breeds being thoroughly suited to the conditions under which they have had to live. The writer's advice to beginners, if advice be permissible on so purely personal a matter, would be: "Breed the birds you like the best, for you will be more likely to succeed with them than with any others, even though their environment will not be as perfect as could be desired, but temper your choice with common sense". All breeds, when kept under proper conditions, have good qualities to recommend them, and that breed is best which will receive the most care..

The aim of the beginner should be to produce birds which will give him the maximum amount of satisfaction—whether by their mere possession or by their pecuniary return for his solicitude. This objective involves an intimate knowledge of what are really the most valuable qualities. He must have a definite ideal, because it is necessary for definite results—because poultry-breeding cannot be made a success without one: therefore to ensure his ideal being correct, the beginner should embrace every opportunity of attending the best shows, conversing with successful breeders, and by nothing well the type and various good points of the winners, will soon learn what is required. Comparison with less perfect birds will bring out clearly by contrast the difference between good and bad points, and will gradually enable the mind to justly gauge the value or detractive influence of any special characters. At the very outset of his career as a breeder of fancy stock the beginner is confronted with the problem of how best to make a beginning.

Now the selection of the foundation stock is a most important consideration, bad selection means failure and disappointment. The beginner must not think, as so many do, that by purchasing a winner here, and another there, and mating them together, relying on the theory that "like will beget like", that he is well on the road to success. This is not so. The selection of stock requires anxious thought and practical knowledge, and before being capable of making intelligent selection, the beginner must familiarise himself with what has been written and is known about the breed, for the material he starts to work upon is not new and plastic material easily to be moulded to the desired form, but old material already shaped by the breeding operations of his many predecessors, and inherits all the tendencies, good or bad, bred into its ancestors by diferent breeders.

There are very few people outside the Fancy who realise the anxious thought the breeder of pedigree stock gives to his mating. How carefully he studies the qualities of his birds and how deligently he seeks to make good any they may lack. How carefully he scrutinises the tendencies of a certain trait so that he may, by his mating, endeavour to direct Nature along that course he is anxious she should take. All this care and thought is amply repaid by the beautiful specimens that our best breeders are able to stage from time to time.

The beginner not having this experience and knowledge easily goes astray. It is quite a common practice for beginners to secure a smart-looking—perhaps a winning cockerel—and mate him to any old hen, so to speak. They never made a greater mistake, if they only knew it. Among the many subjects connected with poultry, none are so little understood as the selection, mating and breeding of the different varieties of fowls. One man will strengthen and perfect a strain, or breed, whilst another will ruin the good one he has by wrong selection, treatment and environment: yet more frequently by the introduction from another strain, though of the same variety, and

for what he calls gaining vigour by adding fresh blood, when stamina is more surely arrived at by mating the finest, the strongest, the most matured, and with the best constitution of either sex. Each selected breeder should be alert, active, full of life and energy, and absolutely free from malformations of any kind. In the choice of the male bird, let him be, if anything, *rather lighter than the females. It is worthy of remark* that, a combination of all the desirable characters *possible is much more easily found in males of* medium size than in extremely large ones, so that, even in breeds where size is greatly prized, uniformity of type is often best secured by choosing a medium-sized male bird of the highest quality apart from size and furnishing the necessary size on the side of the hens.

There is a class of people, some of them of wide experience, who assert that in-breeding means disaster and decay to any variety, whereas we know for certain that some of the most signal breeding success have been achieved by this method; and, moreover, that many in-bred strains of poultry have proved both vigorous and prolific.

In-breeding involves specialization and concentration and specialisation in business means efficiency, and efficiency means success.

Nature's law is the selection of the fittest, *i.e.*, the strongest; and the penalty exacted for transgression always fits the crime, its severity being inversely proportionate to the degree of care exercised in selecting related birds for mating. When we follow her system of rigidly selecting for the cardinal essentials—*vigour and fertility—and of absolutely rejecting every* bird exhibiting tendencies to weaknesses of any kind then, judicious in-breeding may be practised with comparative safety to intensify desired characters. It may be remarked that in-breeding may, under certain circumstances, be actually necessary to make the most of exceptional individuals, and that, with proper selection, it may, when really needful, be practised with little, if any, fear of bad results; but, at the same time, unnecessary and purposeless in-breeding must be considered the worst kind of foolishness. The possession *of unequalled quality* by a strain, or even by one or two individuals only, justifies in-breeding, since to go outside would mean to use lower quality birds, and so retrogression instead of progression, but there is no possible sense in risking in-breeding for anything but the best.

COLDS AND ROUP.

There are, in all probability, more losses in the poultry yard through the neglect of simple colds, which, being left unrested, develop into roup, than all other diseases combined.

Careful observation is absolutely necessary in keeping of poultry, and it will be the observant poultry-keeper who becomes a successful one.

It only takes a few minutes to give the birds the necessary attention, and it pays the owner over and over again to keep a constant watch on his stock.

Colds are usually brought on by a chill, or a sudden change in the weather. Birds closely confined at night and let out into the chill, damp, morning air, will often take a cold, which, if not noticed, develops into roup very rapidly.

(Continued on next page.)

In selecting for breeding, absolute soundness of constitution and perfect health are essential. The birds should also share the valued characters in common, and must be free from objectionable qualities or tendencies. Only when the parents are thus chosen are their valued points intensified by mating, and so stamped upon their progeny as to be rendered, practically speaking, permanent in the family founded by their union. By the union of good with good we not only increase the proportion of good offspring but also intensify the good qualities in the strain so founded. Without a "good bringing up", involving complete nutrition and ideal life-conditions, the possibilities of perfection inherited from the parents are at best only partially realised. Every improvement in feeding and sanitation means less sickness, stronger offspring, and—other things equal, a healthier and so better type in the next generation, for the results of good nourishment are transmitted to the offspring in the form of constitutional vigour. It is only by continuous selection for his ideal upon the above lines, and by providing the best possible environment, that the breeder can reasonable hope, while gradually and step by step attaining his goal, to also increase the beauty, health and usefulness of the breed in which he is interested, and so confer lasting good on his fellow-breeders and the Fancy in general.

FOR BEGINNERS.

Weather and temperature are important matters so far as poultry are concerned. All poultry are extremely susceptible to changes of weather and temperature. Many fine healthy birds are lost through these two points being either ignored or overlooked. It behoves poultry-keepers to give these matters serious consideration.

Use the trap-nest.—If a strain of first class layers is to be established, the poultry-keeper must start correctly with some good material and make full use of the trap-nest. The latter cannot be overlooked by the poultry-keeper who desires to make a profit from his birds. The point is this:—Why keep bad layers to eat up the profits made by the good layers?

Don't be tempted to save yourself trouble by allowing your early hatched chickens to run about with the older fowls as soon as they seem able to fend for themselves. They should be kept in a separate run until they are full grown, or the chances are that they will never really attain to full development. Separate the Sexes.

Value of soft food.—It is necessary to remember that grains and meals are not the natural food of poultry. In their wild state birds obtain forms of food that are unavailable under domestication. Most of them contain a considerable amount of moisture and are easily digested. They also contain certain mineral salt which are essential to good health. Hence the nature of a fowl is not to utilise the hardier materials which are supplied them, at any rate, to the fullest extent. It is for this reason that the practice of giving soft food has come so largely into use, and there can be no doubt that this practice greatly stimulates egg production.

Remember that you have never really cleaned your poultry house thoroughly if you omit to attend to the perches week after week. One so often sees a poultry house well kept in every respect barring the perches. These can do with a thorough scrubbing with soap and water every now and then, and don't forget to attend the slots wherein the perch rests. About this time of the year insects life is becoming active, and it is therefore a good precaution to dip the ends of the perches in parafin.

If the chickens are allowed to become infested with external parasites they will not thrive as they should do, and growth will be checked. Pyrethrum powder should be used frequently to keep down body lice. This powder is of a pale mustard colour, and its insecticidal properties are mainly due to a non-volatile acid, consequently it does not lose strength from exposure to air. Most of the insect powders on the market contain pyrethrum. If your chicks suffer from insect pests give them a dusting with this powder, it can be readily obtained from a chemist. The best way is to treat each bird singly, standing each in turn on a newspaper so as to prevent undue waste of the powder. Always provide a dust bath for fowls.

Sweet grain, fresh greens, wholesome meals, and fresh water will make the richest and best of eggs, no matter by what breed they are laid, nor if the shells are white or brown. In selecting the breeding stock, if eggs are the one product desired, be sure the hens are long in the body and slim rather than stout; while for meat production the short, blocky, broad, deep body is called for. There is an external fitness in things in the poultry yard as elsewhere.

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Prevention is better than cure, and proper ventilation (not draughts), free air by open-fronted houses, plenty of sunlight, ample exercise, and sound food of good quality are very important factors.

Birds that for any reason are lacking in vitality, are always more susceptible to disease of any kind, than birds kept under proper conditions. The open-fronted method of poultry housing is the most ideal and perfect system of ventilation. When birds are roosted in such quarters they are practically in the open air and rarely suffer from colds, roup and kindred ailments.

It is not intended in this article to go into the subject and define its many varieties of forms, but to put the poultry-keeper on his guard against the infection, so that due precautions may be taken by keeping everything about the poultry house and yard in a clean sanitary condition.

The disease may be easily checked if taken in its early stages, and if a careful eye is kept on the stock immediate action can be taken. The following will be found very useful cures:—One teaspoonful of parafin to one quart of the birds' drinking water. One teaspoonful of the following to half-a-pint of drinking water:—One ounce sulphate of copper dissolved in eight ounces of water.

If the heads of affected birds are held in the same amount of the sulphate of copper mixture until the bird struggles—about 20 to 30 seconds—the treatment will be found to have a very wonderful effect.

GOING ON LEAVE

(By "Wayfarer")

When you go on an extended visit to a friend's house or to an Hotel where your friend the dog may be an unwelcome intruder, you can mostly find some one who will act as fostermaster, and with some misgivings consent to feed and take care of your dog, similarly the pony ; and though the dogs' manners may not be improved by over indulgence or through not knowing his little ways, yet, after returning, the dog can generally be brought to see the error of his ways; and though the pony's mouth may not have improved by others, yet, the same course can be pursued with him, and everybody is vastly obliged. The owner for having his animal looked after, and the temporary owner for having safely got rid of a dangerous guest who might have got hurt or died on his hands, and his face blackened for ever through no fault of his own.

When we are similarly situated and our fowls are in question, what about it ? Its surprising how few of our acquaintances do know anything about fowls and though Mr. or Mrs. "Over the way" will consent to come and see the faithful servant chuck them some paddy and collect the eggs (for their own benefit) yet its far from satisfactory, and to leave the fowls to the servant without supervision is to be on tender hooks all the holiday and half its pleasure ruined.

When you have highly bred fowls of value and the Long Leave approaches, one of the torments is what to do with them. I myself had some Leghorns, the like which of which I will never, I fear, see again, and when I had a sudden break-down I could find no one to look after them when I was compelled to go on long medical leave, and I was not in a condition to make much enquiry with the result they had to be sold for a song to a man, who, having got them for so little, thought as little of them and they were ruined by crossing with *desi* fowls. They were just thrown away. Mine was an exceptional sudden case, so when the joyous news that the Powers that Be are about to grant the poor slave six or seven months freedom from the shackles, it is up to you to look for a home for the hens, and to select that same home with care.

I know a lady who had some magnificent Game fowls and she had to go on long leave suddenly, and on her return found that of all her fine birds one cock alone was left, and he was so enfeebled that he followed the others to a speedy end; and the awful thing was it was nobody's fault, they just died and there it was.

If you are a large breeder or a small, your pride in your fowls is just the same, and to leave them to the tender mercies of anyone in whose eyes a hen is just a *hen and nothing more*, is to court disaster.

There are selfish people who will take your fowls for a season, not because they know about or care for fowls, but who have heard your fowls well spoken of and who hope to secure your breed at no cost to themselves, and who, while securing all the eggs they can, will care nothing for your bird's health or welfare. There are those, who because they are on calling terms with you will take your fowls for a time and assure you with a smiling face, and a heritage of hate in their hearts, that the dear fowls will have every care, meaning every care that an idle, a cunning and a revengeful servant will give to extra work thrust upon him. Even if it be paid and well paid for, he owes no duty to any outsider. There are those who are just too weak to refuse and are unfortunately too weak also to see that the servant does his duty with direful results to your fowls, and its nobodys fault.

Therefore make ready in time and keep your eyes about you, for keen poultry-keeps are but few in the land. By keen poultry-keepers, I do not mean those who keep large numbers of fowls for profit or show.

It may be he or she are quite humble folk who just have some fowls for a hobby and the few eggs they give and who, yet take an interest in their few birds and take an amount of care that does them credit.

Its well to have an interest in the local poultry-keepers and to know just about what everyone is doing and how much. In this way you will not only be promoting good feeling in *The fancy* but you will be laying up a store of knowledge which will be more than useful to you and your pets when you have to go on Long Leave.

THE SECRETARY ON TOUR

In this article we have tried to describe to our readers the three farms visited whilst on holiday after the All-India poultry exhibition.

The U. P. P. A.

On visiting Lucknow to be present for the general meeting of the I. P. Club, Mrs. Fawkes kindly invited us to stay at her house. Being eager to see the farm we at once investigated. Starting from the office of Mr. Pandey, the farm manager, we were introduced to a pen of pure Basra fowls. The cock being imported from the Persian Gulf and the hens purchased from Western India. The hens have been tested for three successive generations and give large eggs, (all over 2 ozs). The next pen contains a pure W. Leghorn cockerel mated to a first cross Basra hens. The tested hens in this pen all laid over 50 eggs in three winter months beating the pure bred birds. One would almost take these birds to be pure bred Leghorns except for a small tuft of feathers behind the comb. The 2 following pens contain a Basra Leghorn cockerel mated to daughters described above. They have two generations of Wh. Leghorn blood behind them. Taking these birds as a whole they should be ideal for the commercial farmer and more especially for the villages. They are hardy birds, all laying over 2 oz. eggs and of good utility qualities.

The next pen is allotted to Australorps. The cockerel heading this pen being imported from Lady Burke which won the Poultry Club 25 guinea challenge cup. He is mated to tested hens bred on the farm, one hen winning the U. P. P. A. egg laying competition and another being the best utility bird at the Dehra Dun poultry show. The following pen also contains Australorps headed by the Viceroy's Cup winner at this year's All-India. All hens in this pen have been bred on the farm, and we have no doubt that the progeny from this pen will be well sort after.

We next meet a pen of Minorcas. The head of this pen being imported through Bostock-Smith mated to stock tested and bred on the farm. Although these birds were very hardy and laying well, we should like to see better head points (lobes and combs), which were very undersized in the hens.

The last pen in this range is headed by a Brown Leghorn cock mated to Desi hens. We understand that though the first cross was a great success the second generation are not up to expectations. Turning to the right we pass the houses used for the egg laying competition which were not in use during our visit.

We next come to the R. I. Reds. The first pen containing some specially selected hens, bred from imported Prince of Wales stock, mated to a very typical sound coloured cockerel. All the hens in this pen are very good layers of 2 oz. eggs and over. Pen 2(R. I. Rs) is headed by a brother of the above ckl, mated to hens imported from Prince of Wales stock and three tested hens bred on the farm, one, when a pullet laid 68 eggs (all first grade) in three winter months, the others with an average of over 50. Pen 3 has been recently imported from Miss. N. B. Maddison's farm. Although the hens lay extremely well, the progeny do not appear to retain that rich deep red which is required these days, but from a commercial point of view they are a very sound proposition. Pen 4 is headed by a good sound cock, son of the imported Prince of Wales stock mated to pullets of pens 1 & 2. It will be interesting to know the result of the progeny from this pen.

We move on to the Light Sussex. This pen is headed by a fine cockerel bred on the farm mated to hens imported by Welch and winners of the U. P. P. A. egg laying competition, a really fine pen. The next introduces us to White Opingtons. The cock heading this pen is bred from an imported birds from Major Morrison's farm, England, the whole pen being purchased from Mrs. Lambert of Ranikhet. Large eggs are a feature of this breed, and extreme docility and beauty of type and plumage are combined with utility characters. It is a pity that this breed is not more largely kept in India, as it does well at Lucknow.

Next to these we meet some very fine Wh. Leghorns. Pens 1 & 2 being of Miss N. B. Maddison's imported strain. All these hens have very fine utility characteristics and are laying extremely well, but we were not impressed with the cock birds, they having too much of a squirrel tail. The following 2 pens of Wh. Leghorns are of Australian (Ellis) strain. Here again the utility factors were a feature, and the male birds of better type. The remaining pen along this avenue is taken up by Indian Runner Docks. At the time of our visit they were in moult, but we understand they are very good layers and do very well throughout the year.

Having seen all the breeding pens, we returned towards the manager's office and here we met about 500 day old chicks of all varieties. These were hatched in incubators and some transferred to brooders made on the farm and others to colony brooder houses. Throughout the day (from 9 till 3) the chicks are running about in the sun and seem to thrive wonderfully well. This system of brooding and rearing impressed us very much. We hear that it is hoped to rear 2,000 chicks this season.

Owing to lack of room the farm has had to refuse hundreds of rupees for stock birds and eggs, but having recently acquired another bungalow with about 5 acres of land adjoining the farm, they are in a position to increase the brooding and rearing capacity. The whole of this field, we are told, is to be used only for the growing stock. Chicks should thrive here as it has never been used for poultry.

Leaving the chicks we arrived at the manager's office again. Here we found him busy making up egg records.

United Provinces Poultry Farm, Lucknow.

Our many clients will share with the Association the pride they have in announcing that at the recent All-India Show, out of eighteen exhibits entered all won awards with the exception of one pullet.

We also carried off the supreme trophy of the Viceroy's Cup with an utility exhibit "Black Australorp Cockerel" who also won four other challenge cups.

Our other wins were in R. I. Reds with a pullet bred from our Prince of Wales's Strain and the best Breeding trio challenge cup fell to our R. I. Reds.

Our Light Sussex won highest honours including challenge cup and both White and Brown eggs from the Farm went up top.

We have some attractive offers in breeding pens to sell next month the pens that have bred the above good stock.

Chickens and eggs are now on sale also. Send for our full price list.

Apply Secretary.—

8. **U. P. P. A. LUCKNOW.**

from the eggs collected from the pens. Turning up the register we were able to find out exactly the number of eggs laid by any particular bird, and to see whether any bird had been sick or had had any disease. We were pleased to learn that the Ranikhet disease has been entirely absent from the farm, except from one pen of birds bought outside, which were destroyed at once. It impressed us greatly to see the cleanliness of the whole farm, which undoubtedly prevents disease from setting in.

It was interesting to learn that Mr. Pandey started with Mrs. Fawkes at the commencement of the U. P. P. A., as the clerk, and now holds the important position of Manager, and is very often left to carry on the supervision of everything, including the lectures to the students (who come from all parts of India) when Mrs. Fawkes is away on tour.

Leaving the office we introduced ourselves to Capt. Ansell (the appliance maker.) Practically the whole appliances used on the farm are made by him, and orders are continually flowing in for the Silver Hen incubators which in his speciality.

In an adjoining room we see Mrs. Fawkes (the Secretary of the U. P. P. A.) busily engaged with a huge file of correspondence. The whole working programme of the farm is arranged by her, not to mention arranging tours throughout the United Provinces demonstrating to the villagers the advantages of keeping better class of poultry.

A great deal of propaganda is carried on by the use of the *Demonstration Poultry Railway Car*, built by the East Indian Railway, and rightly termed "A Poultry Farm on Wheels". This is under the charge of Mr. Nur-ul Islam, and thousands of villagers pass through the car in the course of the few winter months.

While congratulating Mrs. Fawkes on the success of the U. P. P. A., we think it a great pity that the Lucknow farm was ever turned into a commercial farm. Much more good would have been done had it been kept as it was originally intended—an experimental farm. India would have benefitted more, and we should have gained more knowledge in resisting disease, and correct method of breeding, feeding, etc.

Doon Poultries Ltd.

On the kind invitation of Mrs. Bradford Ouseley we proceeded to Dehra Dun to Doon Poultries Limited for a week-end visit. Arriving at Dehra Dun railway station at 7 in the morning we felt the real bite of winter, as the Doon is about 2,000 ft. above sea level. The farm car met us and a drive of 20 miles through lovely scenery brought us to the farm. Here we were struck at once by the resemblance of a really typical English farmstead.

Previous to our visit, we were under the impression that poultry was the only business of the farm, but this was soon dispelled by the barking of dogs. Upon alighting from the car we were met by (or so it seemed) a host of dogs. However, their bark was louder than their bite, for the noise was caused mostly by a litter of seven lovely two month old cocker spaniels, and, being feeding time disliked being disturbed.

However, our host and hostess came out to greet us, and all was quiet, and we were further introduced to the Wire-haired Terriers and Cocker Spaniels. After a hearty breakfast, (and the nature of the climate gave one an appetite,) we witnessed all the dogs being bathed by Mrs. Ouseley. A dose of Castor Oil to one, (much regretted), and the frollicking of the puppies drying in the sun caused further amusement.

All ablutions being finished we made our way down to the poultry. Our progress was here arrested by the large vegetable garden, which is another aspect of the farm. Most table vegetables are now grown, from English seed, and appear to be thriving well. The soil seems to be very fertile, and not that baked-sandried soil of the plains.

Continuing, we met the poultry runs, were we felt more at home. The first pen contains some very nice Light Sussex, being specially reserved for the coming breeding season. The next was occupied by a trio of R. I. Reds, from their importations of 1927. These were of good type, but not of the colour seen recently at the shows, where the colour seems to be more of a Chocolate than Red. Pen 3 is allotted to Black Minorcas. Here again the size of head points was the same as those at Lucknow, but we understand these are to be mated to an imported cockerel from a well known English farm. We await the result of the progeny with interest, as this is our favourite breed. The pen adjoining this has some sound Wh. Leghorns, good body type, and not over large head points, equally as good as those seen at the shows. These are to be used for the breeding pen, and should produce some sound stock.

Pen 5 contain some five dozen birds of all varieties, mostly young pullets bred in August, all thriving well. The next dozen runs were being rested and have been planted with oats. These will be occupied by this season's chicks. Every run has a door to enable the stock to use the free range adjoining the runs. At the end of this line we came to a new feature—the Piggery. A start having been made with four youngsters.

Returning, we came across the Khaki Cambell docks in their pen. A really fine lot of birds, good body weight, and laying well. We were informed that these do very well in this climate. Past this, we find more vegetables, so a good income should result from this side line.

The system of housing carried on by Doon Poultries Limited is that all houses are built of thatch. These are only used for three months and then burnt and renewed. With such a system there should be very little likelihood of disease, and again, Mrs. Ouseley is a firm believer of giving Iodine in the drinking water to the whole of the stock, and giving water-cress as green food, the latter growing in abundance close by.

At the time of our visit there were very few birds ready for the breeding pens, the farm having recently completed an order for Rs. 1,000 for an Indian State. A large order has now been placed in England for fresh stock and also for settings of

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Apply to the Secretary, U. P. P. A., Lucknow, for Trios of Black and White Bresse for Immediate Sale.

3.

eggs, the latter to be despatched by *Air Mail*, which we trust will prove successful.

On returning to the house, plans were made for an afternoon shoot, the farm being situated within easy reach of the forest. Away we went by car—a Ford—through the country roads up hill and down dale. Beaters were found from a near-by village and a start made. We were doomed to disappointment as no game came out of this patch. Returning home we refreshed, and prepared for dinner. Here conversation veered round to the fact that butter and cream was made on the farm from the cows kept. So we can really say that Doon Poultries Limited caters for all farm produce.

Our second day was fully occupied by shooting, but again after 4 hours in the forest, nothing came our way, although there were many pug marks of deer, bear and other game about. However, it was really delightful to be amongst glorious scenery and surroundings, and made one feel envious after the noise and tumoil of Calcutta.

Whilst busy writing up these notes, the whole party are away tracking down a family of bears, that have caused damage, not only to crops, but have badly mauled a few villagers. We await the news of their adventure with interest, as one gets imbibed with *Shikari* in this district.

It is with real regret that we have to leave this beautiful spot, but have assured our hostess that we shall avail ourselves of her further invitation as soon as time permits.

(The car arrived back too late for us to return to Dehra Dun. The family of Bears had moved on, but the party managed to shoot a Pig and a pair of Jungle Fowl, which were extremely tasty on the dinner table !)

The Mission Poultry Farm, Etah.

Leaving Dehra Dun Station we made for Etah, where the Mission Poultry Farm is situated. We were met at Kasgunj Junction by Mr. Slater—the farm manager, and after a drive in his car for 20 miles reached the farm in time for Tiffin. Members of the Club have often wondered how the Mission Farm manages to carry away so many trophies at our shows, so we were very anxious to see this famous stock.

Accompanied by Mr. Slater we made a tour of the farm. We were introduced to his recently imported pen of R. I. Reds from the U. S. A. These birds were bred by Mr. Anderson of Pensylvania, who is acknowledged one of the best breeders of Reds in the States. These were a very fine lot, with that rich deep colour and of Exhibition standard, a really fine pen, containing the pullet that won best in show at Calcutta last December. Pen 2 is occupied by Reds. These were also imported from America. The head of this pen won 2nd prize at the R. I. Red Club meet at Bloomsburg, Pensylvania, and the whole pen passed for export by Professor Kandell of the state college for Utility qualities. The head of this fine lot won both at Calcutta and Lucknow recently. The next pen also contains R. I. Reds, (Utility). All the hens were bred on the farm and mated to an imported bird of the same strain as above. He won the I. P. C. Challenge Cup at Lucknow. The whole of the Reds were a very fine lot and should produce some good stock this season. We saw about a hundred young chicks, about a fortnight old from these pens, doing splendidly (all hen hatched).

We next came to a pen of Utility White Leghorns, imported direct from the U. S. A. and bred by Professor Kendal. These birds are not so large as the English variety but carry plenty of body and lay extremely well.

Pen 5 introduces us to the English White Leghorns, mated to an American cockerel of the above strain. A splendid pen, and the mating of these two strains should bring out some sound stock.

In the next pen we met our old favourites—the Black Minorca. Here we saw a pen recently imported from Tennyson Fawkes. These are of Exhibition type with beautiful head points and good body type. Along with these are 4 hens imported from Lord Dewar five years ago. These latter hens have just been dubbed and have been responsible for the successes of the farm in 1924-25, when their Minorcas took the Viceroy's cup 2 years in succession. Minorca fanciers will do well to remember these birds as they are sure to do well this coming season.

Pen 7 contains Utility English White Leghorns all bred on the farm and mated to an imported cockerel from America. Here again the utility characteristics were a feature. In the next were Utility Black Minorcas, all bred on the farm from Lord Dewars imported stock, and were well up to standard.

The last pen contained Exhibition White Leghorns imported from Lord Dewar, with a few hens bred on the farm. We all know how well the Mission Poultry Farm have done with Leghorns at the shows this season. In Exhibition Leghorns they have not been beaten and have won outright the Galstaun Challenge Cup.

Adjoining the breeding pens there is a nice field which will be used entirely for the growing cockerels, whilst next to this is the vegetable garden. As the hot weather approaches the young pullets are turned out on this giving them practically free range of over an acre.

Part of the work of the Mission Farm is devoted to helping the villages of the district. Many dozens of eggs are given away in this way, direct from the breeding pens, and it is a common sight to see pure bred fowls running about, where in other districts we see nothing else but the Desi fowl. The Mission holds an annual show for villagers only, and we are told that there are over 1,000 exhibits—all pure bred—and are brought in from miles around for competition.

We were also interested to learn that an experiment is now taking place with goats. Pure bred Swiss goats are to be crossed with those of the country for obtaining more, and better milk. The villager is not rich enough to keep cows and has to rely entirely on goat milk, and the supply is not very great. The specie of goats imported hold the world's record for milk supply compared to their size. We have no doubt that many readers will be interested in these experiments.

(Continued on next page).

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EXHIBITION MINORCAS (Imported Pen) ...	**Rs. 30/-** per Dozen.
UTILITY MINORCAS	**Rs. 18/-** per Dozen.
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UTILITY LEGHORNS.	**Rs. 18/-** per Dozen.

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Crate and Freight extra at cost.

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A. E. SLATER, *Manager.*

ALL-INDIA POULTRY EXHIBITION, LUCKNOW.

6th and 7th January, 1930.

CLASS AWARDS.

EXHIBITION SECTION. BLACK MINORCAS. *Ckls.* 1, 2. Slater. *Females.* 1, 2. Slater. 3, R. Raja of Mursan. WHITE LEGHORNS. *Males.* 1, 2. Slater. 3. Beck. *Plts.* 1, 2. Slater. 3, R. Raja of Mursan. A. O. V. LEGHORN. *Males* 2. Raja of Mursan. *Females.* 1, 2, 3. Raja of Mursan. A. O. V. Light. *Ckls.* 1. Lady Burke. *Plts.* 1, 3. Lady Burke. R. I. R. *Cocks.* 1, 2. Lumsden. *Ckls.* 1. Slater. 2. Lumsden. 3. U. P. P. A. R. Slater. C. U. P. P. A. *Hens.* 1. Slater. 2, 3. Lumsden. R. Raja of Mursan. V. H. C. U. P. P. A. *Plts.* 1. U. P. P. A. 2. Lumsden. 3, R. V. H. C. Slater. LIGHT SUSSEX. *Males.* 1. Lady Burke. *Females.* 1, 2. R. Raja of Mursan. 3. Lady Burke. A. V. ORPINGTON. 1, 2, 3. R. Raja of Mursan. AUSTRALORPS. *Males.* 1. Lady Burke. 2. Beck. *Plts.* 1. Lady Burke. A. O. V. Heavy 1, 2, 3, R. Raja of Mursan. BREEDING TRIOS. Light Beck. Heavy. U. P. P. A.

ASILS. Light. *Cocks.* 1. Benjamin. 2. Mushtaq. 3. V. H. C. Mrs. Turkman. *Cockerels.* 1. Benjamin. *Hens.* 1. Mushtaq. 2. Benjamin. 3. Pugh. *Plts.* 1. Benjamin. 2. Pugh. Heavy. *Cocks.* 1. Pugh 2, 3. Aitkins.

HYDERABAD GAME. 1. Aitkins. ASIL PRS. *Light.* 1. Mushtaq. 2. Mrs. Turkman. *Heavy.* No award.

UTILITY SECTION. BLACK MINORCAS. *Plts.* 1. Yule. WHITE LEGHORNS. *Ckls.* 1. Eatwell. *Hens.* 1. Mrs. Islam. *Plts.* 1, 2. Eatwell. 3. Katesar Estate. A. O. V. Light. 1. Aitkins. R. I. R. *Cocks.* 1. Attiqi. *Cockerels.* 1. Slater. 2. U. P. P. A. 3. Aitkins. R. Lumsden. *Hens.* 1. U. P. P. A. *Plts.* 1. Aitkins. 2. U. P. P. A. 3. Slater. R. Attiqi. C. Lumsden. AUSTRALORPS. *Males* 1. U. P. P. A. 2. Osborne. 3 U. P. P. A. *Plts.* 1. Kingham. 2. Osborne. LIGHT SUSSEX. *Cocks.* 1. Heathcote. *Ckls.* 1. Raja of Mursan. 2. U. P. P. A. 3. Heathcote. *Hens.* 1. U. P. P. A. *Plts.* 1. Raja of Mursan. 2. U. P. P. A. 3. Mrs. Heathcote. A. O. V. Heavy 1, 2. U. P. P. A. BREEDING TRIOS. *Light.* 1. Mrs. Prothero-Thomas. *Heavy.* 1. U. P. P. A.

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION. BANTAMS. 1. Aitkins. 2, 3. Raja of Mursan. *Females.* 1, 3. Raja of Mursan. 2. Aitkins. CROSSBREDS, 1. Mendes. DUCKS. 1, 2, 3. Raja of Mursan. PIGEONS. 1, 2. Aitkins. 3. R. V. H. C. Spencer. TURKEYS. 1, 2. Raja of Mursan. EGGS. White. 1. U. P. P. A. 2. Slater. 3. Mendes. Brown or Tinted. 1, 2. U. P. P. A.

SOLDIERS' CLASSES. *Males.* 1. Aitkins. *Heavy* 1, 2, 3. Aitkins.

INDIAN PROFESSIONAL CLASSES. *Males.* 1. Behari. 2. Ganesh. 3. Gulzari. 4. Masih Charan. 5, 7. Abdul Razzaq. 6. Ismail. *Females.* 1. Ram Dial. 2. Gulzari. 3. Ganesh. 4. Abdul Razzaq. 5. Maod. Hussain. 6. Amin Uddin. 7. Instructional Estate, Cawnpore. *Crossbreds.* 1. Kewal.

(Continued from previous page).

Taking a casual walk around the farm we saw quite a lot of Leghorn and Minorcas for sale. All these have been bred on the farm and should find a ready market. The surroundings were well kept and everything clean and tidy.

Our second day was spent at Shikari. Borrowing a rifle belonging to Mr. Slater, we were fortunate in shooting 2 very fine Black Buck, and one other was extremely lucky to get away, having jumped about four feet in the air as a shot hit the ground under him as he was resting. Game is very plentiful in this district and forms a very pleasant and delightful sport.

The days of our tour being almost over we said good-bye to all at Etah and returned to Calcutta *via* Lucknow after a wonderful fortnight, travelling just over 2,200 miles.

We appreciate very much the kind hospitality shown to us throughout, and hope, at some future date, to accept again the invitations showered on us.

JUDGES NOTES.

All-India Exhibition Section.

It fell to my lot to judge the Exhibition section and two classes in the *Utility* section of the 17th All India Poultry Show held at Lucknow, the 6th and 7th January 1930. The specials were judged by all the judges combined when all sections were concerned. The placings and the different aw[illegible] [illegible]dicates the birds that excelled in the various class[illegible] [illegible]he awards, however, do not give any indication [illegible] the faults that were encountered during the judging. These defects in

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exhibition birds should be closely noted and guarded against in the coming shows. One of the very noticiable differences between birds in respective classes was of condition. Many birds would have been in the running had they been in better condition. More care should also be taken in preparing the birds for show. To find lice on an Exhibition bird is inexcusable. Crooked breast bones, crooked tails, scaly leg, and many broken feathers were some of the defects that came to my attention.

With regard to the specials, I cannot too strongly urge that the competition for the best bird in the show be altered to the best bird of some particular variety.

W. J. HANSEN.

Utility Section.

It was a very great pleasure for us to again be present at the All-India and to judge the Utility Section, also the Bantams, Ducks, Turkeys, Soldiers Class and Cross Breds. We did not, however, judge the Utility R. I. Reds as the Mission Poultry Farm were exhibiting in that breed, so the utility Reds were judged by the Exhibition Section Judge, Mr. Hansen.

Minorca Pullet :—A small class, there being only two exhibits present, both shown by Mr. Yule. The winner was a typical Minorca, good shape, excellent head and beautiful eyes and lobes. Had she been a little fresher and in better show condition would have won for her owner Best Bird in the Utility Section.

Leghorn, White Ckl :—Another small class, two exhibits only. The winner was beautifully put down, and well merited the Suket Challenge Cup for the best put down bird in the show. A very nice neat cockerel, good colour, nice comb and lobes, condition excellent. The other exhibit carried its tail a trifle too high, lost to the winner in eye and lobes and was not put down so nicely. *Hen* :—A very poor class. Only one exhibit. Lobes in poor condition and could have been put down much better. *Pullet* :—A nice class. Five exhibits. The winner a beautiful bird and well put down. A sweet head, nice comb, eyes and lobes. Good shape. No. 167 lost to the winner in breadth and length of back, also very nicely put down. No. 330 a good pullet, but poorly put down.

A. O. V. Light :—Only one entry, a nice typical Brown Leghorn. Good shape, nice broad back with good length, good colour.

Australorp. Ck. or Ckl :—One of the best classes in our opinion. Four exhibits. The winner a beautiful Cockerel. Splendid shape with nice back and saddle. A nice neat head, colour excellent and the bird very well put down. This was the Best Bird in the Show securing two votes out of four. One vote went to a Wh. Plymouth Rock ckl. in the Exhibition Section and one to an Asil ckl. Its one fault was perhaps being a little too loose feathered. No. 186 second. A nice ckl, might have been fuller in the breast, and saddle might have been better. 183 nice colour and type but two flight feathers broken in one wing, deficient in saddle, nice neat head. *Pullet* :—only three entries, but quality good. The winner handled well. Good type and colour, nice neat head, bird well shown. 191 rather coarse in bone and head but good colour and shape.

Light Sussex, Ck :—Only one entry. *Ckl.* Like the last, a poor class, though there were six entries. We hear much of the popularity of the Light Sussex in India to-day but why do they not come to our shows in larger numbers. As a utility bird they are hard to beat and all will acknowledge the beauty of their markings. 197 first, nice type and markings. Poor comb. 198 lost principally in colour. Rather yellow on top. *Hen* :—Again only one entry, a very nice bird, nice shape good back and breast, handled well. Nice markings and very well put down. *Pullet* :—A much stronger class, six entries. 203 correct size and type, good clear markings, a very good head. 205 a very close runner up. Lost to winner in neck markings.

A. O. V. Heavy :—Three entries, Wh. Orpingtons. Typical birds, beautifully put down. We remember when they were one of our most popular breeds. Older fanciers will remember the beautiful string of white "Orps" that Mr. Hibbert used to show. He was a master of the art of putting down a bird in the pink of condition. 207 a really fine Wh. Orp. Hen. Excellent type and good colour. 206 lost to winner there being a little yellow on saddle and showing some white in lobe.

Breeding Trios, Light :—Only one entry. A very nice trio of typical utility Wh. Leghorns, well matched and well put down. *Heavy* :—only one entry. A good trio of typical R. I. Reds of good size and colour.

Miscellaneous Section.

Bantams :—The winning male a beautiful typical O. E. Game. Correct size, nice markings, excellent

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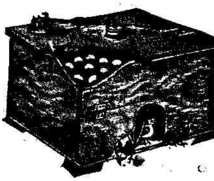

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31-12-30.

condition and well shown. The winning female a very nice little Black Rosecomb hen. On the whole the Bantams were a good lot.

Crossbreds :—a fair class, five entries. The winner a nice useful bird.

Ducks :—Six entries in all. The winner a good Blue Orpington Drake, nice shape and size. 2nd a Blue Orpington duck, with good shape and beautiful keel. 3rd a Puff Orpington duck, good type but poor in colour.

Turkeys :—Four entries. The winner a magnificent Mammoth Bronze.

A. V. (Soldiers) :—A very strong class, nine entries in all. Winner in class 221/2 a very nice Wh. Leghorn ckl, well put down, a typical utility bird. Winner in class 223/4 an exceedingly good Australorp ckl of correct size and type and good colour. Also very well put down.

The entries, though they might and should have been much larger in many classes, were well up to the standard for quality. We were sorry to see Minorcas and Sussex so poorly represented, and Wh. Leghorns, one of our most valuable utility breeds should have been much stronger.

In conclusion we must thank the Hon. Show Secretary and his Committee for the excellent arrangements. Penning was completed in plenty of time to allow the judges to work unhampered, and the staging was all that could be desired. We wish to thank our stewards also for their valuable help.

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CHALLENGE CUPS.

(Open to members of the I. P. Club only.)

The U. P. P. A. Challenge Cup for the best bird bred and reared in India by the exhibitor :—Raja of Mursan, with Blue Orpington Hen.

The Nowrojee Challenge Cup for the best bird Imported. Raja of Mursan, with White Plymouth Rock Cock.

The Overseas Challenge Cup for the best bird imported, opposite sex to winner of above. Lady Burke.

The Galstaun Challenge Cup for the best Leghorn. A. E. Slater. (Won Outright).

The I. P. C. Challenge Cup for the best single comb R. I. Red Cockerel A. E. Slater (Won Outright).

The Tosh Challenge Cup for the best R. I. Red Pullet bred and reared by the exhibitor U. P. P. A.

The Lady David Ezra Challenge Cup for the most successful exhibitor in R. I. Reds. C. J. Lumsden. (Won Outright).

The Harrington Challenge Cup for the best bird in the Utility Section. U. P. P. A.

The Leslie Challenge Cup for the best bird bred in Bengal. C. J. Lumsden.

The Assam Challenge Cup for the best bird from Assam F. J. Heath cote.

The Lacey Railway Challange Cup for the best bird exhibited by a railwayman. Klyne Aitkins.

The Dehra Dun Challenge Cup for the most successful exhibitor in any one heavy variety. C. J. Lumsden. (Won Outright).

The Utility Challenge Cup for the best utility bird bred in India. U. P. P. A.

The Lytton Challenge Cup for the best bird from Bengal. C. J. Lumsden.

The Mission Poultry Farm Challenge Cup for the best Utility Minorca. W. E. J. Yule.

The Jaipur Challenge Cup for the best breeding trio. (Exhibition or Utility.) U. P. P. A.

The Rhode Islands Red (India) Club Challenge Cup.

The President's Challenge Cup for the best R. I. R. owned by a member of the R. I. R. Club. A. E. Slater.

The Brive Challenge Cup for the best R. I. R. Imported. (Open). A. E. Slater.

The Fund Challenge Cup for the best R. I. R. bred in India. (Open). U. P. P. A.

The Slater Shape Challenge Cup for the best shaped R. I. R. (Open). A. E. Slater.

The Asil Club Challenge Cup.

For the best Asil in the Show, opposite sex to the winner of the Shri Kishen Prosad Cup, owned by a member of the N. I. Asil Club. M. A. K. Mushtaq.

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The Maharajah Shri Kishen Prosad Challenge Cup for the best Asil in the Show. C. Benjamin.

The Suket Challenge Cup for the best put down bird. Sgt. Major Eatwell.

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(To be won outright.)

Cup presented by H. E. the Viceroy for the best bird in the show. U. P. P. A.

Cup presented by H. E. the Governor of the United Provinces for the best bird from the U. P. U.P.P.A.

Cup presented by W. E. J. Yule, Hon. Secretary, Indian Poultry Club, for the best bird shown by a Novice. Sgt. Major Eatwell.

Cup presented by Capt. S. G. M. Hickey, Director, Civil Veterinary Dept. U. P., for the best Homer Pigeon. Klyne Aitkins.

Cup presented by Messrs. Cooke and Kelvey for best Australorp. U. P. P. A.

Cup Presented by Messrs. Murray & Co. for the best Duck or Drake. Raja of Mursan.

Cup presented by Messrs. Landau & Co. for the best bird in the Soldiers Class. Klyne Aitkins.

Cup presented by Mrs. D. G. Ansell for the best Turkey. Raja of Mursan.

Cup presented by Capt. D. G. Ansell for the birds travelling the longest distance to the show, (excluding birds from overseas). F. J. Heathcote.

Medal presented by Mr. Nur-ul-Islam for the best pair of breeding Asils belonging to a member of the Asil Club. M. A. K. Mushtaq.

Cup presented by the U. P. P. A. for the best male bird in the Professional class. Behari.

Cup presented by the U. P. P. A. for the best female in the Professional class. Ram Dial.

A Medal presented by Mr. M. A. K. Mushtaq for the best Asil Pullet belonging to a member of the Asil Club. C. Benjamin.

Cup presented by the Raja Bahadur of Mursan for the best Black-Red Asil. M. A. K. Mushtaq.

Cup presented by the Raja Bahadur of Mursan for the best Bantam. Klyne Aitkins.

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31-12-30.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS.

Sir,

The article by Weil-wisher in the October issue of the Gazette has solicited many replies, and all seem of the opinion that something in the line of a Grain and Meal depot for poultry-keepers is a necessity.

May I suggest that the solution to this problem has been published in the Gazette for several months with almost negative results. The establishment of a Club Poultry Farm would go a long way in solving many difficult problems which present themselves from time to time, and is worthy of more consideration on the part of poultry-keepers throughout the country.

That it is unprecedented for the I. P. C. to accept a responsibility for which eventually is an industrial concern cannot be denied, and unless poultry-keepers are blind to the significnnce of the fact they cannot fail to derive confidence and encouragement therefrom The response to the Club's appeal has, however, been anything but satisfactory.

It must not be forgotten that the scheme is intended to assist everyone who is at all interested in poultry culture in India. Given the fruitification of the scheme, the poultry-keeper will be able to procure reliable grains and meals, appliances, in fact, everything to modern up-to-date poultry culture, and, what is more important, thoroughly reliable stock.

Surely these facts should be enough to convince poultry-keepers of the enormous advantages to be gained by the establishment of a Club farm. There should be no fear of the scheme failing; and although the Club's appeal has met with little support heretofore, effort should not be allowed to diminish on this account. The co-operation of the whole poultry community is as important as ever, and one and all should endeavour to assist the Club in their responsible work of establishing the farm.

H. WIGGAL.

Sir,

In reply to Mr. Mushtaq's letter contained in the December issue of the Gazette, and having accepted most of his remarks as to age, vigour and productivity of certain aged Ase ls, with the proverbial pinch of salt, I will confine my final remarks to the para relating to breeding for strength, vigour, prolificacy, etc, and would remind the worthy gentleman that we have too many new breeds, and varieties of breeds, at the present moment to attempt to carry the craze of crossing into other channels. In making my remarks it was my intention to remind breeders of the necessity of selecting their breeding stock on the lines mentioned—no matter what breed of fowl is kept—and by providing them with the most favourable surroundings, and paying proper attention to housing, feeding and management, improvement would surely follow.

As to being requested to be more careful in the future, may I remind the worthy gentleman that the pages of the Gazette are open for the unbiassed opinions of readers, and that every reader is entitled to express his opinions through its pages.

H. WIGGAL.

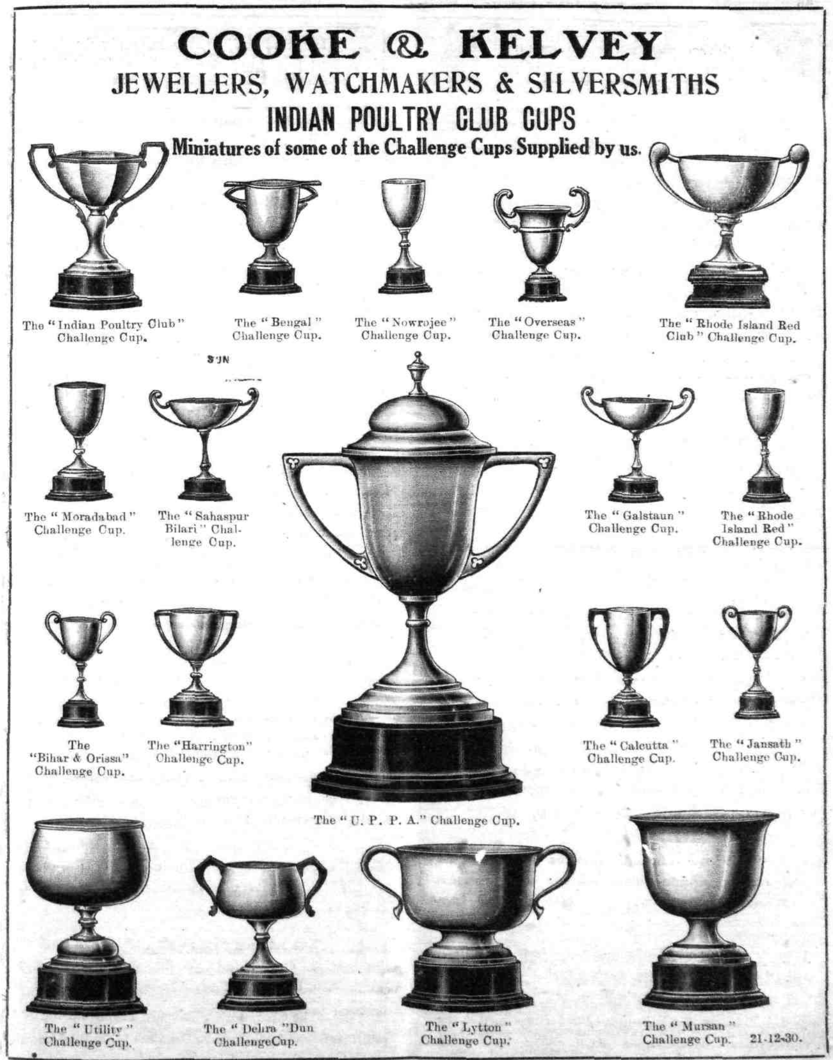
This subject must now be closed—*ED.*

BURMA CLUB POULTRY SHOW AT JUBILEE HALL, RANGOON.

The 6th annual Poultry Show, organised by the Burma Poultry Club, opened under the patronage of His Excellency Sir Charles Innes, Governor of Burma.

This year's entries were not as good as those of previous years, but this, it is believed, was due to an outbreak of a disease in the poultry yards in Rangoon and all over the Province. The members of the Club, fearing that there might be a falling off in the birds to be exhibited, lost no time in importing some fine specimens, with the result that a larger variety than in previous years were exhibited to fine advantage. Some of the birds on view were never before seen in Rangoon. Among the new arrivals were a Partridge Leghorn, a Silver Dorking, and Black Houdans, the property of Mr. R. Ady, while Mr. A. B. L. Leach exhibited Buff Leghorns (pullets) of an excellent type. There were many entries in the Rhode Island Red class and some splendid specimens of cocks and cockerels. The bulk of the entries, however, came from Mrs. Childers' Farm at Pyawbwe, while many of the Government Agricultural Farms entered some fine species of black Leghorns. Rhode Island Reds have been the chief exhibits. The A. B. M. Pyinmana Farm sent quite a number of Barred Plymouth Rocks, as well as Australops and Leghorns, and these exhibits compared very favourably with the others, taking up prominent positions in the show.

(Continued on next page).



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In order to encourage and improve poultry breeding among the villagers in Burma, a special section had been set aside for this class. Although the entries this year were on the small side, an effort is being made to get villagers to interest themselves in this class and to put up exhibits for the show next year.

There was very keen competition for the handsome Challenge Cup presented by His Excellency the Governor for the best bird reared in Burma by an owner (Club member).

For the first time since the inception of these annual shows lectures are being arranged for the benefit of those wishing to learn something about poultry breeding. The first of these took place at the Jubilee Hall, when Rev. B. C. Case, of Pyinmana, was the lecturer. The lecturer spoke on poultry breeding and rearing and the appliances to be used.

Messrs. Watson and Son had an interesting stall at the entrance of the show, in which they exhibited every kind of article and food useful for poultry breeders, as well as some fine incubators of the latest type.

PRIZE WINNERS.

Challenge Cups.

1. The "Harcourt Butler" Challenge Shield for the best bird in the show (open).—Won by A. H. Leach's Black Leghorn cockerel.

2. *The "Charles Innis" Challenge Cup for the* best bird reared in Burma by owner, who is a club *member.*—Won by Mrs. G. M. Childers' *R. I. R.* cockerel.

3. "Oakland" Challenge Cup for best bird in the show, hatched and reared by owner, who is a member of the Burma Poultry Club.—Won by Mrs. G. M. Childers' R. I. R. cockerel.

4. "Darwood" Challenge Cup for best bird in the show, opposite sex to winner of No. 2 and on same conditions.—Won by Mrs. G. M. Childers' Wyandotte hen.

5. "Allendele" Challenge Cup for best light breed bird in show. Conditions as for Oakland Challenge Cup.—Won by Ko Ko Gyi's Black Leghorn pullet.

6. "Hsipaw" Challenge Cup for best bird in the show exhibited by a Burman (open).—Won by Ko Ko Gyi's Black Leghorn pullet.

7. "The Childers" Challenge Trophy for the best bird hatched from eggs obtained from Mrs. Childers' Yard, Pyawbwe (open).—Won by W. Poole's R. I. R. cock.

8. "Surty" Challenge Cup for best heavy breed bird in show. Conditions as for Oakland Challenge Cup.—Won by Mrs. G. M. Childers' R. I. R. cockerel.

9. "The Spratts" Challenge Cup for the best bird hatched in a Hearson incubator and reared on Spratts Food (open).—Won by S. Vertannes's R. I. R. pullet.

10. "Coombes" Company Challenge Cup for the best duck A. V. in the Show (open).—Won by Mr. G. M. Childers' Aylesbury Drake.

11. "The South Staffordshire" Challenge Cup for the best Leghorn A. V. in the show, reared in India or Burma by owner (Club member).—Won by Ko Ko Gyi's Black Leghorn pullet.

12. "The Findlay" Challenge Cup for the best Rhode Island Red the show. Conditions as for the Oakland Challenge Cup.—Won by Mrs. G. M. Childers' R. I. R. cockerel.

13. "The Anderson" Challenge Cup for the best Orpington A. V. or Australorp in the show, reared in India or Burma by owner (club member).—Won by Oh Ih Yucy's Australorp hen.

14. "Major Childers" Challenge Trophy for the *best Barred Plymouth Rock in the show, reared in* India or Burma by owner (club member).—Won by Mrs. G. M. Childers' barred hen.

15. "The William Poole" Challenge Cup for the best Wyandotte in the show, reared in India or Burma by owner (club members).—Won by Mrs. G. M. Childers' cockerel.

16. "Sun Crushed Food Company" Challenge Cup for the best Sussex A. V. in the show, reared in India or Burma by owner (club member).—Won by Mrs. G. M. Childers' Light Sussex pullet.

17. "The Johnson Symmonds" Challenge Cup for *the best A. O. V. fowl in the show* (club member).—Won by Rowland Ady's Silver Dorking cockerel.

18. "The Chalmers" Challenge Trophy for the best breeding trio (heavy breeds) in the show (club member).—Won by B. C. Case's barred rocks.

19. "The Orr Company" Challenge Cup for the best breeding trio (light breeds) in the show (club members).—Won by Rowland Ady's Houdans.

20. "Hurry Krishna Pillay" Challenge Cup for the best cross bred hen in the show (standard cock and country hen) reared in Burma by owner (club member).—*Won by Mrs. G. Wade's R. I. R.* and Australorp.

21. "Mr. Ady's" Challenge Cup for the best cross bred hen in the show (standard bred birds, reared in Burma by owner (club member).—Won by Miss A. Carr's R. I. R. and Jungie.

22. "The Mrs. A. Hunter" Challenge Trophy for the best brood of chicks in the show (heavy breeds) (club member).—Won by Mrs. G. M. Childers' R.I.R.

23. "H. E. Ariff" Challenge Cup for the best brood of chicks in the show (light breeds) (club member).—Won by Mrs. G. M. Childers' Black Leghorn.

24. "Club Challenge" Cup for best bird imported during 1929 from Europe, America, Australia or India.—Won by A. H. L. Leach's Buff Leghorn cockerel.

Specials to be Won Outright.

1. "Mr. Ady's" Cup for the best bird in the show exhibited by an Indian (open).—Won by Md. Kaka's White Leghorn.

2. "The S. Vertannes" Cup for the best Leghorn, A. V., in the show, opposite sex to winner of No. 11 and on same conditions.—Won by Mrs. G. M. Childers' White Leghorn cockerel.

3. "Mr. Ady's" Cup for the best Rhode Island Red in the show, opposite sex to winner of No. 12 and on same conditions.—Won by S. Vertannes' R. I. R. pullet.

4. Prize for the best Orpington, A. V., or Australorp in the show, opposite sex to winner of No. 13 and on same conditions.—Won by Mrs. A. Hunter's Australorp cockerel.

5. "Mrs. Reardons" Cup for the best Plymouth Rock in show, opposite sex to winner of No. 14 and on same conditions.—Won by B. C. Case's Barred Rock cockerel.

6. Prize for best Wyandotte in the show, opposite sex to winner of No. 15 and on same conditions.—Won by Mrs. G. M. Childers' Wyandotte hen.

7. Prize for the best Sussex, A. V., in the show, opposite sex to winner of No. 16 and on some conditions.—Not won.

8. Prize for best A. O. V. Fowl in the show, opposite sex to winner of No. 17 and on same conditions.—A. R. H. Ady's Silver Dorking hen.

9. Prize for the best cross bred bird in show, opposite sex to winner of No. 20 and on same conditions.—Won by W. Poole's Game and R. I. R.

10. Prize for the best cross bred bird in show, opposite sex to winner of No. 21 and on same conditions.—Won by W. Poole's R. I. R. and Country.

Note.—Nos. 20, 21, 9 and 10. The cock birds will be judged for table qualities only and the hens on utility points and egg capacity only.

11. Prize Cup for the best imported bird during 1929, opposite sex to winner of No. 24.—Won by R. H. Ady's Silver Dorking hen.

12. Prize for the best plate of 6 eggs (brown or tinted).—Won by S. Vertannes' R. I. R.

13. Prize Cup for the best plate of 6 eggs (white).—Won by Mrs. G. M. Childers' White Leghorn eggs.

Juvenile Section.

1. "Vertannes" Cup for the best (heavy) bird in this section.—Won by Mavis Isacke.

2. "Mrs. Childers" Cup for the best (light) bird, opposise sex to winner of No. 1.—Won by Pat Johnson.

3. "Poole" Medal for the best bird (light) in this section.—Not won.

4. Medal for the best bird (light), opposite sex to winner of No. 3 in this section—Not won.

Servants' Section.

Rs. 10—1, purse for the best bird in section heavy.—Won by Maung Chit's hen.

Rs. 5—2, purse for the best opposite sex to winner of No. 1.—Not won.

Rs. 10—3, purse for the best opposite sex to winner of No. 1 light.—Sha Ali Jan's R. I. R. cross.

Rs. 5—4, purse for the best opposite sex to winner of No. 3.—Md. Kaka's White Leghorn hen.

Villagers' Section.

Rs. 15—1, purse for the best bird in section heavy.—Maung Ba Pya's R. I. R. cockerel.

Rs. 10—2, purse for the best opposite sex to winner No. 1.—Maung Ba Pya's R. I. R. pullet.

Rs. 5—3, purse for the best plate of 6 eggs.—Won by Maung Ba Pya.

Class Prizes.

Class No. 1 and No. 2, Leghorn (A. V. cock's and cockerels).—First prize, A. H. Leach's buff cockerel; second prize, R. Ady's partridge cockerel; third prize, Mrs. Childers' white cockerel.

Class No. 3, Leghorn hens.—1 B. C. Case's white hen, 2 R. Ady's black hen, 3 R. Ady's black hen.

Class No. 4, A. V. pullets.—1 Ko Ko Gyi's Black Leghorn pullet, 2 Mrs. G. M. Childers' White Leghorn pullet, 3 Mrs. G. M. Childers' Black Leghorn pullet.

Class No. 5, R. I. R. cock.—1 S. Vertannes' R. I. R. cock, 2 Wm. Poole's R. I. R. cock, 3 Maung Ba Lwin's R. I. R. cock.

Class No. 6, R. I. R. cockerel.—1 Mrs. G. M. Childers' R. I R. cockerel, 2 Mrs. G. M. Childers' R. I. R. cockerel, 3 Mrs. G. M. Childers' R. I. R. cockerel.

Class No. 7, 1 Mrs G. M Childers' R. I R. hen, 2 Maung Ba Lwin's R. I R. hen, 3 Mrs. G. M. Childers' R. I. R hen. V. H. C. Oh Ah Yucy's R. I. R. hen; highly commended, Miss A, Carr's R. I. R. hen.

Class No. 8, R. I. R pullets.—1 S. Vertannes, 2 Mrs. G M. Childers, 3 Mrs Hunter.

Class No. 13 and 14, Australorps.—1 Mrs. A Hunter's hen, 2 B C. Case's cock, 3 B. C. Case's cockerel.

Class Nos. 15 and 16, Australorps.—1 H. A. A. Grey's hen, 2 B. C. Case's hen, 3 B. C. Case's hen.

Class No. 17 and 18, Rocks A. V.—1 B. C. Case's cock, 2 B. C. Case's cockerel, 3 Maung Ba Lwin's cockerel.

Class No. 19, Plymouth Rocks.—1 Mrs. G. M. Childers' hen, 2 R. Ady's hen, 3 S. Vertannes's hen.

Class No. 20, Rock A. V.—1 B. C. Case's pullet, 2 Mrs. G. M. Childers' pullet, 3 Mrs. G. M. Childers' pullet.

Class Nos. 21 and 22, Wyandottes.—1 Mrs. G. M. Childers' cockerel.

Class Nos. 27 and 28, Sussex A. V.—1 Mrs. G. M. Childers' pullet.

Class Nos. 29 and 30, A. O. V. fowls, Silver Docking.—1 R. Ady's cock, 2 Mrs. G. M. Childers' Sussex pullet, 3 R. Ady's Sussex hen.

Nos. 31 and 32, A. O. V. fowls.—1 R. Ady's Silver Docking hen, 2 S. Vertannes's Indian Game pullet, 3 R. Ady's Houdan pullet.

No. 33, Breeding Trio Heavy.—1 B. C. Case's Barred Rock, 2 B. C. Case's Australorp, 3 S. Vertannes's Barred Rock.

No. 34, Breeding Trio Light.—1 R. Ady's Houdan, 2 Ko Ko Gyi's Black Leghorn, 3 B. C. Case's White Leghorn.

No. 35, Cross-Breed Standard Cross.—1 Wm. Poole's cock R. I. R. and Rock, 2 S Vertannes's cock Buff Rock and R. I. R. 3 Mrs. W. A. Reardon's cock R. I. R. and Silkie.

No. 36, Cross-Bred Standard.—1 Mrs. G Wade's pullet R. I. R. and Australorp, 2 S. Vertannes's pullet R I. R. and Buff Rock, 3 Mrs. A. Hunter's pullet Australorp and Barn.

No. 37, Cross-Bred.—1 Wm. Poole's cock Game and Country

No. 38, Cross-Bred.—1 R. Ady's hen B. L. and Jungle, 2 Miss A. Carr's hen R. I. R. and Country, 3 Miss A. Carr's hen R. I. R and Country.

No. 38 A. Duck A. V.—1 Mrs. G. M. Childers' Aylesbury drake, 2 Mrs. G. M. Childers' Aylesbury drake, 3 A. N. Isacke's crested duck.

No. 39, Brood Chicks, Heavy.—1 Mrs. G. M. Childers' R. I. R. 2 S. Vertannes's R. I. R. 3 S Vertannes's R. I. R.

No. 40, Brood Chicks Light.—1 Mrs. G. M. Childers' Black Leghorn, 2 Mrs. Johnson's Black Leghorn.

No. 41, Eggs Brown of Tinted.—1 S. Vertannes, 2 Mrs. G. M. Childers, 3 S. Vertannes.

No. 42, Eggs White.—1 Mrs. G. M. Childers' 2 Mrs. G. M. Childers.

No. 43. Eggs Duck.—1 Mrs. G. M. Childers' Aylesbury, 2 A. N. Isacke's Muscovie.

Juvenile Section.

Mrs. G M. Childers' Cup, Heavy Breed.—Mavis Isacke's R. I. R. pullet.

Vertannes Cup, Light Breed.—Pat Johnson's Black Leghorn.

Servants' Section.

Heavy Breed.—Maung Chit. Rs. 10.

Light Breed.—Sha Ali Jan, Rs. 10; Md. Kaka, Rs. 5.

Villagers' Section.

First Prize.—Maung Ba Pya, Rs. 15.

Second Prize.—Maung Ba Pya, Rs. 10.

Eggs.—Maung Ba Pya, Rs. 5.

? ? ?

Questions under this heading are answered free of charge on this page.
Letters should be addressed—BUFF ROCK,
C/o. The Hon. Editor, I. P. GAZETTE and marked "Query".
Where readers desire an individual reply they should enclose a stamped addressed envelope and a fee of As. -/8/- is charged.

Mrs. S. *Mirzapur*. Can you tell me the best way to cure broody hens? The best way, Mrs. is to get a box 18 inches square and high with an open work bottom which will not allow of the fowl sitting but make her perch all the time. It should be open on all sides and in a cool place but not in any direct draught, preferably in sight of other fowls. Feed sparingly on hard grain and to every pint of drinking water add a pinch of Mag. Sulph.

Mr. D. *Calcutta* At your show in Calcutta I noticed two sections. Utility and also Exhibition but to me there seemed very little difference. Will you explain the difference? The Exhibition classes Mr. D. are those into which birds conforming to the standards of excellence of their particular breed such as type, size, plumage, are placed, and judged to standard. Utility classes are for the various breeds which though perhaps not so classic as their exhibition friends are bred more for egg production, etc., and of course, differ in many ways from the Exhibition bird and are judged on the handling system for body shape, size and capacity, etc., as well as visible points.

Mr. W. *Nazera*. Will you please give me your idea of a suitable size for a sleeping house to accomodate 8 heavy breed birds? 6 ft. long, 3 ft. wide, 5½ ft. high at front 5 ft. high at back. If inside nests are used add one foot to width of house.

Mrs. H. *Chittagong*. I have a pair of turkeys and the hen is now laying, would it be safe to allow a chicken to hatch the eggs as I understand it takes 30 days for these to hatch? A Desi hen just gone 'cluck' would sit for this period Mrs. H, but if you have any doubts, when the first has been sitting for 10 days put another down on cheap eggs, and if the first gives it up or shows signs of restlessness change round to the second which should give no trouble once really warmed up to the business on the cheap eggs.

Mr. L. Wants a cure for chicken-pox in young chickens. Obtain a bottle of MILTON. Paint all effected parts with this. Isolate each brood that has been attacked. Keep on sweet ground and plenty of fresh drinking water to which has been added Potass Permanganate sufficient to give a slight pink tinge only.

Mr. J. *Calcutta*. We listened in on 15th but you did not give us the lecture you were going to. Why was this? I regret Mr. J. I was indisposed for a few days and the Broadcasting Co. could not offer another date this month when I was able to get about again. We hope to carry on in February as usual. Thank you for the last para of your letter.

Mr. G. *Nagpur*. I bought some white Leghorn eggs from a person who advertised in the Statesman and on hatching some of them have black in them. Can I claim in any way? Yes, you could claim on the grounds that the seller misrepresented his stock but you would have to prove it was done intentionally which would be difficult as the seller may have sent the eggs in all good faith and not for instance know that a Bk. Minorca male had flown into the next pen and upset things. My advice is to write the seller and if he is fair he will replace the faulty ones. Also in future get your stock through the Gazette when you are certain of a square deal.

Mr. F. *Calcutta*. The sample of mash sent contains—Bran. Maize Meal. Middlings. Meat Meal. Clover Meal.

It is obviously not an Indian product and all meals are of fine quality. I think 2 hrs. per day sufficient. 1 hr. early morning and 1 hr. before roosting. Usual midday green food and household scraps.

Mr. M. I have a pair of Geese and I am not sure if I have 2 males or 2 females how can I tell? The Gander is broader in head, thicker in neck. He is more inclined to turn and fight or hiss at one and stretch his neck out whereas the goose keeps her head and neck high and makes a very harsh noise. The other way is to examine the vent. In the middle of the lip of the male will be found a small protruding piece which denotes the male whereas the vent lips of the female are free from any raised part, and smooth.

Mrs. H. *Budge Budge*. I suggest R. I. Red as 1st choice and Lt. Sussex as 2nd.

Mrs. D. *Natwanpur* (Cachar). I had a little experience of Wyandottes in England but I am a novice out here. I intend to keep poultry in the Terai this year and would like to know if the above breed would do there.

Yes Mrs. D, there is nothing against your keeping the 'dotte in that district. You will find it a good all round breed. As a second choice if 'dottes are not procurable the Wh Leghorn or R. I. Red are two good hardy breeds for that climate. I suggest you write the Librarian of the Club for "Poultry Farming in the East" as your best guide.

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